

★
OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
Industrial Workers
of the World
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Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

ONE UNION
ONE LABEL
ONE ENEMY

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 12—WHOLE NO. 277

Subscription for one year (52 copies) \$1.50
For six months (26 copies) \$1.00

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 14, 1941

Entered as second class matter February 6, 1932, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Five Cents a Copy

CONSCRIPT LABOR FOR U.S. PREDICTED

Fletcher, Ebert To Speak at IWW Anniversary Meet

NEW YORK CITY—(WNS)—Justus Ebert and Ben Fletcher, both pioneers of industrial unionism in the U. S., will speak at the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the IWW, arranged for Saturday evening, June 14 at 16 University Place, the committee in charge of entertainments announced here this week.

Fellow Worker Ebert, the committee said, will speak on "The Cause and the Birth of the IWW," and Fellow Worker Fletcher will review the "Struggles and Achievements of the IWW."

An extraordinary turn-out is anticipated at this affair, which will include dancing and other fun.

'Non-Permissible' Equipment Kills 14 Coal Miners

WASHINGTON.—Use of a "non-permissible" cutting machine caused the death of 14 men on May 22 at the Panhandle Mine of the Bicknell Coal Co. near Bicknell, Ind., it was reported here by the U. S. bureau of mines.

"The Panhandle mine operates in a highly competitive field and it is likely that the mine was not maintained in as safe a condition as it should have been," the bureau's announcement said.

Preliminary reports indicated that the explosion had been caused by a spark from the "non-permissible" machine which ignited gas in the mine. Only two weeks previously, it was noted, two men were burned to death when gas was ignited by a mining machine.

Passage recently of the federal mine inspection bill, to discover unsafe mining conditions, so far means nothing because appropriations to provide for inspection of mines have not yet been made.

Massachusetts Draft Board Changes Mind

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Local Draft Board 47 has withdrawn its statement that all defense strikers would be subject to reclassification. Announcement of its action was made by a member of the board to a delegation of the Cambridge Peace Council, which fought the board's edict.

Hoosier AFL Asks Convoys to Britain

INDIANAPOLIS.—The Central Labor Union has adopted a strongly worded resolution urging use of U. S. convoys.

Communists Lose Control Of Ship Radio Operators

GULF OBSERVER

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—(WNS)—Joe Stalin's boys in the Marine Department of the American Communications Association received a crushing setback in the election which was just held, returns from headquarters indicate.

The Kremlin's standard bearer, Comrade Murray Winocur, was defeated by the office of vice-president by a landslide of almost two to one. The victor was Harry A. Morgan, former organizer in the port of Galveston, Texas, and virtually unknown to the bulk of the ACA's membership.

For the first time in the history of the union, control has passed out of the hands of the communies!

The sellout tactics of the communies, exemplified by Winocur's inability to get increased wages for seagoing wireless operators, was responsible for Moscow's defeat in the election.

This is a step forward in the drive to eliminate all the cheap fuchers and fakers from the labor movement, but the comrades will not stop merely because of one setback. They will,

U. S. Soldiers Used to Break Aircraft Strike

Gas Attack Precedes Occupation

In fulfillment of President Roosevelt's promise of last Saturday, U. S. troops moved in Monday, June 9, to take over the struck plant of the North American Aviation Corp. at Inglewood, Calif.

A convoy of 50 trucks, loaded with troops, pulled up to the plant and the army took charge as the strike entered its fifth day. Preceding the "occupation," and immediately after, Mayor Fletcher Brown of Los Angeles made a strikebreaking speech to a small number of workers who could be induced to listen, a teargas attack was launched against the picket line by police. This attack appears to have had no other purpose than to give the bulls a chance to show off.

In taking over the plant, the army officer in charge issued a statement in which he declared his instructions were to protect workmen desiring to work and to open the plant immediately for operation under government control.

In a meeting Sunday, strikers had spurned urgent appeals from Philip Murray, CIO president, and Richard T. Frankenstein, president of the CIO United Auto Workers aviation division, for a return to work. The question of ending the strike was not put to a vote but the "no compromise" attitude of the strikers was indicated by the boos which greeted the Murray and Frankenstein appeals.

On Saturday, President Roosevelt had announced that he would use soldiers to reopen the plant for production if the workers did not return to work by Monday morning.

Cause of the Strike

The plant of the North American Aviation Corp., holding 5 per cent of the nation's military plane contracts, was closed June 5.

Dissatisfied with wage negotiations pending before the Natl. Defense Mediation Board, the 8,500 unionists quit their jobs to back up a demand for a 75 cent hourly minimum instead of the prevailing 50c, and a blanket 10c raise.

The strike was wholly peaceful. In the early morning hours, more than 2,000 pickets jammed the streets, but when the company announced it would make no attempt to operate, skeleton crews of marchers were left at the gates.

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THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON --- NOT EVEN WAR.

RESPECT ALL PICKET LINES... AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.



Revolution Discounts 'Peace Aims'; Free Seas, World Trade Minor Issues

By JUSTUS EBERT

The world revolution is revolving at a speed that is breath-taking. As a race between the machine and institutions it is proceeding to give the lead to the former in an outstanding manner. If the distance between them is widening, it is no fault of the machine whose every advance is strikingly evident. The laggards in the race are the institutions of property and profit. They, as yet, give no evidence of what is happening to them, nor does the world in general. They prate old doctrines as new peace aims, such as the "Freedom of the Seas" and "World Free Trade," and believe they have met the situation as it should be met. The revolution continues destructively on its way, to their dismay.

Major Alexander P. De Seversky, aviation inventor, expert and strategist, gives "the freedom of the sea" an awful upset in that he sees the early demise of the sea power upon which it depends. According to the Major, "Our great two-ocean, multi-billion-dollar navy, now in the course of construction, should be completed five or six years from now—just in time to have all its battleships scrapped. . . . As a primary, self-sufficient branch of the national defense, fleets will be finished." Logically, so will any theory of sea power which depends on them for actual realization.

New Machines 'Take Over'

A new power has risen, that of aviation, a power of the air, greater than any sea power ever existing in range and destructiveness. The rise of aviation has been exceptionally rapid. In three years, according to the president of the National Manufacturers Association, its development has been greater than that of the auto industry in 30 years. And this development is only beginning, not only as a weapon of war, but also as a means of transportation.

As the latter, it is likely to destroy the prosperity of the railroad, steamship and bus. But this is another important story in itself, aside from that of "sea power" vs. "air power."

But there is another prospective piece of destruction looming up on the scientific horizon, besides which even the destruction wrought by the airplane, both as a weapon of war and as a means of transportation, looks insignificant and mere child's play in its range and scope. We refer to the search for atomic power, for uranium-235, from which it is derived. This search is going on with all speed among numerous scientists

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CLEVELAND NOTES

The Draper boys are turning capitalist. Their shop branch is now deriving unearned income from soft drink stands located in several places through the plant. When these new stands were placed in the plant the management notified the committee that it wasn't an effort on its part to give a monopoly to one soft drink concern in return for what the company could make from the sale of the drinks. As proof of their real intent the profit from the soft drink stands are to go to the union and other soft drink peddlers are still allowed to ply their trade if the members wish soft drink other than are in the stands.

More Work, Fewer Men In U. S. Postal Service

NEW YORK.—In connection with a demand for increased pay for U. S. Post Office employees, five unions of these workers in the New York area point out in a paid advertisement that in 1913 there were 301,000 postal employees, and the department's revenue was \$266,000,000. In 1940 the number of employees was down to 268,000, while revenue was up to \$38,948,000. Income climbed 188 per cent in the 27-year period; the working force was reduced by 11 per cent.

"More and more," the advertisement says, "have been turned over to the post by the handling of Veterans Adjusted Compensation Bonds, Social Security Bonds, unemployment insurance bonds, and now Defense Stamps and War Bonds." Apparently the Post Office Department has speeded up everything except pay.

Now if the company will turn the profits of the concern over to the boys there is a good chance of there being some sort of substantial co-operation between employer and workers.

If the employees at the Fulton foundry get air conditioning it will be the result of some work on the part of Stanly Chestnick's fair partner. She got tired of the noise keeping them awake at night now that the plant across the street is running extra shifts, and she buttonholed the manager about shutting the windows of the plant. He told her that the windows had to be open to give the workers fresh air but he was given a setback when she suggested that an air conditioning system could also supply this ventilation. After a little argument about the economic policies of the company towards its workers the manager promised to look into the ventilation plan suggested. He has since sent word that it would be installed.

The I. U. 440 picnic is set for August 2, at Tousil's Grove. Transportation has been arranged.

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To Demand 70c Low for Rail Labor

CHICAGO.—Hourly increases of 30c and 34c for the nation's 800,000 non-operating railroad workers will be demanded by 14 railroad unions on June 10. The demand was formulated by union representatives June 4.

Also on June 10 the railroads will face demands for 30c increases made by the big five railroad brotherhoods in behalf of 350,000 trainmen.

Raises for the non-operating workers would bring minimum scales to 70c for unskilled workers and \$1.15 for skilled men. Existing minimums are 36c for the unskilled and 85c for others.

"Wages in the railroad industry have lagged behind those in other major industries," said Pres. B. M. Jewel of the Railway Employees Department of the AFL in a statement signed by officials of the 14 unions attending the conference.

"The low and grossly inadequate wage rates now being paid in the railroad industry constitute a menace to our national security and our present belated efforts in the direction of preparedness. Unless the skilled railroad worker is granted an increase comparable with other skilled labor, he will not continue on his railroad job while higher wages are being paid to those who possess less skill and who assume less responsibility in other lines of employment."

Precedent Against Mayor (Butch) LaGuardia

NEW YORK.—(WNS)—Mayor La Guardia, the great "friend of labor," hasn't got a leg to stand on in his claim that the law doesn't allow him to bargain collectively with organized municipal employees.

Detroit, Seattle, TVA, and 14 Canadian municipalities, as well as the government-owned Canadian National Railroad, were cited as precedents against the mayor at a recent discussion meeting of the League for Industrial Democracy.

It was recently divulged that the mayor is nicknamed "Butch" by his friends around the City Hall. He is certainly busy slaughtering a lot of delusions workmen once had when they considered him a friend of labor.—J. E.

Defense Program to Fail As Unemployment Cure

WASHINGTON.—Unemployment has so far not been materially reduced by the national defense program and the prospects are not bright, WPA research director Howard B. Myers declared in a speech prepared here for delivery to the Natl. Conference on Social Work.

Myers estimated that there are at present 6½ million unemployed and he said that even an increase of 2½ million in the number of workers in the next 12 months will mean a reduction in unemployment of less than two million.

"In view of the fact that unemployment remains at more than 6½ millions, with reserve of several additional millions of potential workers available, and in the light of various obstacles to increases in total output which operate as drags on the rate of reemployment, it is obvious that nothing approaching a general shortage of labor is in prospect for the near future," he said.

He estimated that even if there is an increase of 2½ million in employment in the next 12 months, there will still be five million unemployed in the summer of 1942 and "several millions" in the summer of 1943.

'The Step Beyond Is Obvious,' Says Federal Official

DENVER.—Conscription of labor was forecast as a probable development in the national defense program by a federal official who spoke here.

The speaker was Martin F. Carpenter, chief of the employment service division of the Bureau of Employment Security. He told the 29th annual convention of the Intl. Assn. of Public Employment Services:

"The step beyond . . . is obvious to all of us—a possibility which will become real only if other measures fail to serve the purpose. That possibility is out-and-out conscription of workers and control of the labor market."

Possibly to pave the way for labor conscription, a complete registration of the nation's labor force is contemplated, Carpenter said.

"Another eventuality, which already has been discussed," he explained, "is a complete registration of all individuals in the U. S., employed and unemployed, who are capable of holding a job, thus giving the employment service complete information on the nation's entire potential labor supply."

Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board warned that unemployment compensation is too low to protect workers against the depression that will follow the defense boom.

"The duration of benefits is too short, the weekly benefits too low, the waiting period too long, the available reserves too large in some states and too small in others," he said.

Informed labor knows that coupled with every sinister move toward an iron heel dictatorship there are promises of security for labor and threats of dire consequences for non-conforming capital, that "social security" serves as a smokescreen to cover the most barefaced suggestions for further enslavement of working men and women.

Informed workers know the tricks of the employing class in its edging toward totalitarianism, having had ample opportunity to see them tried out here and abroad. Such workers will not be misled, as Russian, Italian and German workers have been misled into believing that growing state power on the economic field is for the good of labor and the ultimate well-being of the nation. Wise workers won't be fooled, but how about the great mass of producers whose class education has been neglected, to the shame and disgrace of what is called the organized "labor" movement of the nation?

ABOLITION OF THE
WAGE SYSTEM

EDITORIAL

ONE BIG UNION OF
ALL THE WORKERS

Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"
ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMYOFFICIAL
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It should be understood by members and others who read this paper, that it is the policy of the I.W.W. to designate as OFFICIAL any articles or policies which have the regular official sanction. Anything not so designated is not official. All other matter herein contained is the more personal expression of the individuals or individual writers or editors the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, one year.....	\$1.50
Six months.....	1.00
Bundle orders, U. S.....	0.33
Canada and other nations, one year.....	2.00
Foreign Bundles, add Postage	

Published every week at 2422 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

CARL KELLER, Editor and Business Manager

Make All Checks and Money Orders Payable to the "Industrial Worker"

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ARMY-NAVY GAME

Within a month the navy has convoyed scabs through a picketline of striking machinists in the San Francisco Bay area and the army has dispersed pickets with bayonets at the North American Aircraft Corporation plant at Inglewood, California. These are not the only recent cases of military intervention in labor disputes, though they are by far the most outstanding. The incident at Inglewood in particular gives support to the belief that training for national defense means, at least in part, training for strike duty.

While the army scored the biggest "hit" in Monday's episode at Inglewood, the navy has scored more often than the army in recent participation in labor's disputes with employers. Federated Press lists four incidents, occurring within the past few weeks, of "strikebreaking and union busting by the navy." These incidents, such as the running of elevators by navy men in a struck building in Boston and the hauling of a few scabs through a San Francisco picketline, are not in themselves of great importance but they serve as a reminder that the navy "brass hats" are not disposed to be considerate of labor's rights, no more than are the martinets of the army.

It is generally claimed, by people who want to disagree with you, that there are two sides to every question. However that may be, there certainly are two sides to every industrial dispute—the workers' side and the employers'.

Though the armed forces of the country have on several occasions been called upon to end such disputes, it is a matter of record that the workers' side has always been regarded as the wrong side by the officers that gave the orders; at least one would judge so from the orders given. When someone gets hurt in such cases it is a striker or, infrequently, an innocent bystander, but never an employer. It's the striking worker that feels the impact of the bullet or the prick of the bayonet.

All this should be no surprise to labor. Labor shouldn't, for that matter, be too much worried by it, for it is a situation—a line-up of forces—that has existed a long time. Labor should be getting used to the fact that in a class society the armed forces normally serve the interests of the economic masters, that is to say, the owners of industry—the employing class.

What should concern labor more than it apparently does is the readiness with which many of its own top leaders get over on the employers' side of the dispute and fight with the employers instead of against them. This phase of the struggle between capital and labor always has been a sore spot, and we judge that it is getting worse steadily. But the strikebreaking and other sell-outs of labor leaders is another story, the story of Judas magnified a thousand fold.

An outstanding instance of the use of soldiers to break a strike was that of the American Railway Union strike of 1894 when President Cleveland sent troops to Illinois to "protect property" and guard the U. S. mail. As in all other such cases, the result was the breaking of the strike and, incidentally, the wrecking of a promising industrial union movement in the railroad industry. The army made strikebreaking history also at Couer d'Alene, Idaho, where it intervened to help mineowners in a contest with the Western Federation of Miners, a forerunner of the IWW. Troops were sent to West Virginia in 1921 "to control disturbances," that is, to help break the widespread strikes of that year.

So far in American history, the widest use of federal troops in domestic disturbances was in 1877 in connection with the famous railroad strikes of that year, strikes which were brought on by drastic wage cuts.

Labor's proper answer to the use of armed forces on the side of the employers in industrial disputes is, of course, more and better industrial organization—peaceful, economic, intelligent organization. That kind of organization, once it has grown large enough, will command so much respect, because of its power, that its decisions will not be lightly challenged by the class that now presumes to lay down all the rules for the running of industry.

At present, a corporation feels it is strong enough to insist that 50 cents an hour shall be the starting wage in its airplane plant; and a government, habitually and by nature subservient to the employing class, backs up the employer at least to the extent of breaking a strike of the workers for him. With labor more strongly organized in unions controlled by the rank and file, the story, from beginning to end, would be different.

It is effective control of industry that confers social, economic and political power the world over. As long as the workers lack that control, no matter how important the part they play otherwise in the economic life of the nation, their wishes and aspirations will be shoved aside by politicians, bosses and soldiers. The business

of labor organizations is to build economic power for the working class. That's the way to meet all working class problems, and it's the only way.

EFFECT OF LOW INCOME

Nine out of every ten young persons employed on the National Youth Administration out-of-school work program are suffering from health defects, according to NYA report.

The health defects from which these youth suffer could be corrected, if the victims had money for treatment. In most cases, there would have been no health defects if the parents had had money to feed their children properly.

If "three-fourths of the people of the United States do not have what can be called good diets by any reasonable standard," is now officially admitted, what can one expect in the way of health from those people who are classified as belonging to the "lower income" group?

Still there are people, and not all of them well fed, who think that a strike for more than 50 cents an hour should be examined for possible "red" or "subversive" content. Some of the effects of bad diet, and not the least evil, are mental. The sufferer, too often, hasn't energy to think for himself and is very apt to accept the poison propaganda of the capitalist class as truth.

NOTHING IN COMMON

What is under test today throughout the world is the old "free" capitalism as opposed to the new totalitarian capitalism. The contest is between two systems of exploitation. Victory for either means continuation of exploitation of workers by employers. Both offer much less than "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" for the producers. Neither one is good enough to justify a worker's fighting for it.

Most people are under the impression that the war now being fought in Europe, Asia and Africa is going to decide the issue between the old and the new systems. This is only partly true. Within each country, with or without war, the struggle between these two methods of exploitation goes on. Some capitalist interests favor the new, fascist, method; some prefer the old style capitalism. In each case the preference is determined, by and large, by the economic position of the individual or the group.

We are opposed to the new fascist method of keeping the working class in submission. We are also, and no less, opposed to the old so-called democratic capitalism. We believe it is the business of the working class to work for the abolition of all capitalism, whether it be in the old or the new form.

Calling the new capitalism "socialism" doesn't make it any better. Government control of everything doesn't constitute "socialism"; or, if it does, then socialism is not what we want.

As the IWW sees it, and we believe that all thoughtful and informed labor agrees, the one sound plan for the future is one that eliminates all parasitism, provides useful work for all capable of working, and establishes the most complete democracy possible in all the relations of man to man. Industrial unionism, rank and file controlled, is the beginning of that kind of system. We can start building it within capitalism. In fact, we must do so, for it is the nature of institutions to begin their growth "within the shell of the old."

Organizing industrially in the IWW way means more than merely protection against excessive exploitation, more than a fight for higher wages and better conditions in the present, it means also the laying of the foundation stones for the new society.

Meanwhile, let us not forget that we have nothing in common with the employing class and nothing to gain by taking sides with this or that section of that class against some other section of it. Of course, we can't ignore the wars and lesser scraps of the capitalists, but we can refuse to give up interest in our own fight. Just now, with the world in turmoil because of the bosses' war, it is hard for us to keep on an even keel and to steer straight for the ultimate goal, but it is more important than ever before that we do so.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

The Industrial Worker depends very largely for material on its readers. This is a workers' paper. Workers not only pay for the upkeep of the Industrial Worker, they also make it; they don't just hire somebody to do the job for them and forget about it.

We have many good worker correspondents who send in articles from various industries and from all parts of the world. But we need more such writers and these lines are an invitation to the reader to become a writer, also.

We want to report the news and conditions of the world of labor as workers see it, not as professional reporters see it. Give us a hand.

THE POLITICAL FRONT

Civil Liberties Union reports: "Enactment of laws aiming at barring the Communist party from the ballot in Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and Florida, brings to nine the number of states which have taken such action among the 43 holding sessions of the legislature this year." It looks worse and worse for the politicians.

Workers will do well to note that it is easy for the boss to outlaw a party. Of course, we know few if any Industrial Worker readers would miss the Communist party if it were to vanish completely; and the workers as a whole wouldn't miss it, either; but there is a lesson to be learned from the experiences of the comrades in this country. That lesson is: stick to industrial organization, fight your class battles on the economic field, make your demands in industry, strengthen your unions and keep them independent of all politicians. Yes, and depend on the laws you make in your union halls, enforce them on the job to the extent of your union strength. Then you'll be going forward.

No, the employing class can never deprive the workers of the power to strike.

OFFICIAL
NOTICES

GENERAL REFERENDUM BALLOT

A referendum on the question of whether or not the General Convention shall be postponed for one year is now in the field. Members may obtain ballots from branches or by writing to headquarters.

W. H. W. man, Gen. Sec. Treas.

120 Convention

The annual convention of Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 120 will be held in Tacoma, Wash., at 1338 Market St. on July 5, 1941. The convention will convene at 10 a. m. and every 120 member is urged to attend.—David Martin, G. O. C. Chairman.

CHICAGO

Chicago General Membership meeting will be held Friday, June 13, 8 p. m., at 2422 N. Halsted St.—Secretary

HOUSTON, TEXAS

M. R. Rushing is now acting secretary for the Houston 510 branch. All correspondence dealing with organization business should be addressed to him at 7514 Ave. H.

Congressmen Protect
Corporations from Tax

WASHINGTON.—U. S. treasury proposal for plugging the gaps in the excess profits tax have been rejected by the house ways and means committee, it was reported here as the committee went into secret session to draft the \$3,500,000,000 tax bill.

The committee was told by Asst. Secy. John L. Sullivan that under the present law it is possible for firms with huge increases in profits due to the national defense program to avoid payment of the excess profits tax entirely.

Most harmful feature of the present law, he said, is the permission given firms to calculate taxes on the basis of net profits or on the basis of return on invested capital. In this fashion firms which have earned huge profits before are exempted and firms which had meager earnings before are also given a loophole.

Sullivan proposed that a flat excess profits tax on all earnings amounting to more than 10% on invested capital be levied. This proposal has been rejected and the alternative feature retained by the committee, it was reported.

Inspection Not Enough to
Enforce Wage-Hour Law

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—House opponents of the wage-hour act June 5 resorted to the familiar purse-string device of hamstringing enforcement as they succeeded in cutting down on the number of inspectors necessary.

Led by Rep. Malcolm Tarver (D., Ga.), the subcommittee of the house appropriations committee on the labor department and federal security agency reported that it was opposed to complete inspection of firms covered by the wage-hour act.

"It is the judgment of the committee," Tarver said, "that a substantially effective enforcement of the law can be had without the necessity of endeavoring to inspect each and every firm that is subject to the act."

"The sum approved," he said, "will be sufficient to investigate all complaints of violation and permit spot checking of industries throughout the U. S."

Wage-hour administrator Philip B. Fleming told the committee, publication of hearings revealed, that investigation of complaints alone would not result in enforcement of the act.

"I have believed from the first," Fleming said recently, "that we cannot hope to get complete compliance until we are able to inspect every one of those places on a systematic basis."

Officials of the division explained further that anything short of complete enforcement will lead to a breakdown of enforcement because employers will feel that they can violate the act and get away with it for a long time. Employers who are in compliance will refuse to continue to comply if they see competitors successfully violating the act, it was pointed out.

Tarver and the appropriations committee supported their argument for a curtailed force of wage-hour inspectors by pointing to the fact that Fleming the year returned to the treasury \$75,000 that was appropri-

Win Raise for Women
In Short Frisco Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—Hourly wage increases of 7½¢ for 1,000 women warehouse employees ended a 2-day city-wide warehouse strike June 4.

The walkout started when the employers refused to grant the women employees more than a 5¢ hourly raise, although they granted an increase of 10¢ an hour to the men. Under the contract, women will receive 62½¢ an hour and men 85¢.

COMING
EVENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Saturday evening, June 14: ANNIVERSARY DANCE—1905-1941.

For information about summer outings, send your name and address to Hall Committee, Box 211, Sta. D, New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO

Sunday, June 15, all day: Industrial Worker picnic, given by the Chicago membership of the IWW at Caldwell Woods, Milwaukee and Devon avenues, Spot No. 25. Take Milwaukee car to the end of the line. Walk from there. Music, dancing, food and refreshments will be supplied for your pleasure and comfort. Proceeds of this picnic will be given to the Industrial Worker. Support your paper!

CLEVELAND

Sunday, June 15: Grand Picnic of the Akron and Cleveland Hungarian Section of the IWW will be held at Kalo farm. Good food and refreshments served. Steve Steidl's orchestra will supply the music. Free transportation furnished from Buckeye and 130th streets from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. DIRECTIONS: From Akron or Cleveland, take Route 8 to Forbes Road, turn left and watch for signs.

LOS ANGELES

Sunday, June 29, all day: 36th IWW Anniversary picnic at Elysian Park, Grounds No. 3, given by the Los Angeles GDC and IWW. Good refreshments! Everything! Take Sunset Blvd. to Echo Park Ave. Drive North on Echo Park Ave. to Morton Ave. Take Morton Ave. to the grounds.

DETROIT

Sunday, July 6: Picnic sponsored by the IWW at the Finnish Marxian grounds, at Gordon Rd. between Harper and Jefferson, two blocks East of 11 Mile Rd. Dancing, games, refreshments provided. Admission 25 cents.

Single Orange Launches
Vitamin Crusade By Union

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—If the

New York City administration hadn't given the Sea View Hospital employees an orange for breakfast on the morning of May 27, a lot of trouble might have been avoided.

But that one moment of weakness was fatal. After tasting fresh fruit for the first time in months, some 500 workers got the idea that life would be sweeter and much richer in vitamins if they could have fresh fruit every day.

One week later the dining room of the LaGuardia administration's big tuberculosis institution was boycotted. The employees asked for not only the right to start the day with a shot of vitamin C, but also the pleasure of having fresh vegetables other than lettuce.

It was further suggested to Dr. Morris A. Jacobs, medical superintendent, that the virtues of celery warranted consumption oftener than twice a year (Thanksgiving and

Christmas).

Still another complaint was that the workers were receiving the food not used by the tubercular patients, and that the dietitian was removing the cream from milk served to the employees. Local Pres. Morris Berlin said the grievance committee had made 22 separate complaints to Jacobs, but after small improvements the food invariably became worse each time.

Jacobs referred Federated Press to the Department of Hospitals. A spokesman there retorted: "Do you have fresh fruit for breakfast every day?"

After checking the menus, the departmental aide pointed out with a note of triumph that things weren't nearly so bad as the union made out. "They had bananas for breakfast on Sunday, May 25, and again on May 31," she said.

Union representatives said they wouldn't settle for bananas.

Court Settles Dispute
Of AFL Tunnel Workers

NEW YORK—Tunnel Workers Local 147, Intl. Hod Carriers Building & Common Laborers Union (AFL), scored in a court fight June 5 when Supreme Court Justice Aaron Steuer granted a permanent injunction restraining the international from taking over the local's affairs.

The local had won a temporary writ two years ago, when the parent union first intervened.

"We are grateful that the court has vindicated our position in refusing to yield to the exercise of arbitrary and dictatorial rights by the international," said Local Pres. James Gallagher and Local Business Agent Bryan Feeney.

"We trust that the international officials will recognize their obligations to the membership and that they will now make an effort to run the international in a more democratic way."

Steuer held that the international had a right to examine books and records, but not to suspend the local, interfere with its officers, seize funds and property, or interfere with membership meetings.

Describing the present constitution as an instrument for self-perpetuation of international officers, Steuer urged that the constitution be changed at the union's convention next fall.

The convention will be the first to be held by the IHCBCU in 30 years. Head of the union is Joseph V. Moroschi, who came here to testify at the 3-day trial which preceded the issuance of the present injunction.

Scheduling of a conference between local and international officials indicated that the international might end the controversy. During the past few years the international has entered the local's jurisdiction, sending other IHCBCU locals to tunnel jobs.

This occurred on the Brooklyn Battery tunnel, which has been picketed by Local 147. On June 3, Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter refused to enjoin Local 147 from picketing the job.

THE PREAMBLE

of the Industrial Workers of the World

♦♦♦

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of management of the industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

★ ★ ★

FOR THE FOUR HOUR DAY AND THE FOUR DAY WEEK

★ ★ ★

Comment By Covami

"The Managerial Revolution" is the title of a book reviewed by Joseph M. Calderon in *The Commonwealth* of May 23rd. It is by James Burnham. It must be a rather interesting volume, especially to IWW's, since it deals with matters we long ago have tried to make the American people think on. Take this sentence, for instance: "For who controls the instruments of production, in fact not in name, controls society."

That is one of the fundamental contentions of *The Preamble*, and one that, not only capitalists, but liberals and other silycrats have vainly attempted to deny.

Long years ago, a group of us were discussing things in GHQ. Several were contending that ownership was absolutely necessary to the working class taking over, when Vincent St. John finally ended the argument by saying: "Give me control of the machinery of production and distribution, and I do not care who owns it." And so it is.

Burnham defines the term "managers," as follows:

"... I mean by managers those who already for the most part in contemporary society are actually managing, on its technical side, the actual process of production, no matter what the legal and financial form—individual, corporate, governmental—of the process." It is their job to plan and design and organize the materials, tools, machines, plant facilities, equipment and labor. With the withdrawal of the big "owning" capitalists from production jobs to finance, and from finance to Nassau and other pleasure spots, effective power over the actual instruments of production came more and more into the hands of the managers. However much the managers are presently subject to and "servants" of the big capitalists, they will, the theory holds, eventually eliminate the present ruling class. For who controls the instruments of production, in fact not in name, controls society.

His definition is followed by explanatory comment by Calderon. Continuing, Calderon says: "It is the contention of this book that Russia and Germany are managerial states. In Russia it is the managers who receive the lion's share of the wealth produced... 'Those who control the state, those whose interests are primarily served by the state, are the ruling class under the structure of state-owned economy. Through the state, they will control access to the instruments of production. Through the state, they will control the distribution of the products of those instruments so that they themselves receive the privileged share... The managerial economy will thus be an exploiting economy.'"

That, too, is what we have always contended, only to be damned by the "Proletarian Statists" for our trouble in pointing out the truth.

And here is another good item okaying *The Preamble*. It is from a review of Dr. John A. Ryan's book, "Social Doctrine In Action," by John C. Cort, also in *The Commonwealth*. Here it is:

"But nevertheless, some of us continue to wonder whether or not the monsignor and his social action department (owing perhaps to their location in Washington) haven't been beating the drum so loudly for political action that they thereby tended to neglect just a little the whole difficult but essential business of building up and educating our present organizations for economic self-government: our farmers' and employers' associations and, above all, our trade unions. Certainly these must form the nucleus of any vocational-group system that may—and must be projected in America. And it is equally certain that at the present time most of them have neither the strength, the good sense nor the good will required for the effective functioning of such a system."

The stress is mine, but that is exactly what *The Preamble* contends, that the present craft union form of labor organization is incapable of creating a free society; that this, the creating of a free society, can be accomplished only by and through powerful industrial unions managing the different industries and all these unions bound together in an industrial democracy.

Not a day passes now but I come across some article recognizing that capitalism as we knew it is done for; but never yet, outside the IWW and syndicalist press, have I found a single article championing industrial democracy, the only theory that squares everywhere with American traditions and psychology. In all others, it appears that the idea sought to be conveyed is that some form of fascism is "inevitable," which is most certainly is not if American undermen awaken in time to what capitalism has in store for us and all other undermen every-

where in their present jihad to stave off social revolution.

And, Social Revolution—how they all dread it! It is the last thing on Earth the Anglo-American, as well as the Italo-German plutocracies want to see. They would rather see themselves along with all the rest of mankind in hell before giving in to the triumph of industrial democracy. But it is coming in spite of all the "supermen" can do! It has been a long, bloody and dreary march up from the galleys of Carthage and Rome, but steadily on and on, the Undermen have come, bringing with them an ever and ever widening democracy.

"Sic Semper Tyrannis," O Capitalism!

"The nation that controls the seas will win this as all other wars," they say. Will it? Are they not forgetting that with modern machinery concrete highways can be rapidly flung across continents? If so, just how is a navy, no matter how large, going to effectively blockade North America, much less the mighty continent of Eurasia? All the "experts" need not speak at once!

"As for God," observed an old Russian peasant—"it isn't exactly that he isn't, but he has lost his power."

It does look something like that, doesn't it?

It does.

Low Pay Produces High Turnover in Aircraft Industry

WASHINGTON.—Wages in the aircraft industry will have to be increased if the industry is to keep its workers, figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics here indicate.

The figures show that labor turnover in the aircraft industry is higher than in any other defense industry.

Labor unionists here say that this is caused by the comparatively low wages paid in the aircraft industry and the lack of organization through which grievances can be ironed out. In March, 1941, the quit rate in the aircraft industry was 2.23 workers per 100 as contrasted with a quit rate of .93 workers per 100 in the iron and steel industry and the 1.81 workers per 100 in the auto industry.

Quitting because of military service is not included in these figures. The total increase of workers in March 1941 was 8.65 per 100 of which only .22 workers per hundred were rehired workers while 8.43 per hundred were newly hired workers in the aircraft industry.

In the same month in shipbuilding the total new workers were 13.88 per 100 of whom 2.95 per 100, almost one-fourth, were previously employed in the shipbuilding industry.

'Almost Nobody' Jobless, Employer Conference Claims

NEW YORK.—The unemployed man is rapidly becoming a rarity, the Natl. Industrial Conference Board hopefully suggests in its latest survey.

For April the employers' research agency estimates 5,412,000 jobless. Subtracting 2,271,000 persons in "the government's emergency labor force," the net figure is 3,141,000 out of a labor force totaling about 55,500,000—or 1 man out of 18.

While the Conference Board asserts that unemployment has dropped to the lowest mark since April 1930, the national offices of the AFL and CIO disagree.

The AFL council says 7,000,000 are unemployed and the CIO figure for March was 9,071,000. Both AFL and CIO agree that about 2,000,000 workers will be absorbed during the year by defense industries and related activity.

The Conference Board figures are regarded as good ammunition for newspaper publishers and other employers who have been clamoring for relief cuts even more drastic than the slash made by Pres. Roosevelt. The President has asked for \$86,000,000 to care for 1,000,000 workers in the next fiscal year.

HEAVENLY EXPRESS

If La Guardia thinks that trains run faster without the label, he's dead right.

That city still remembers the strike-breaker who in 1919 took a curve so fast that 90 passengers finished the ride in hearses.

Orton Lands in CIO Doghouse; He Calls Mediation Board 'Strikebreaking Device'

ABERDEEN, Wash.—(WNS)—O. M. "Hickey" Orton, International President of the IWA, was ordered to go to Washington, D. C., on June 3 by Chairman Dykstra and Philip Murray of the Defense Mediation Board to explain why striking lumber workers hadn't accepted the temporary agreement offered by employers through the board and gone back to work.

Orton complied with the summons and attended the board hearings for two days but on the second day he "took a walk" from the hearings and issued a statement blasting Dykstra and the board as being "an all-out labor busting and strike breaking device using cajolery, coercion and tricky propaganda to accomplish its purpose."

Orton got himself into CIO President Murray's doghouse by his statement and brought on a storm of angry criticism from senators, congressmen, editors, labor leaders and all the others who regularly line up with big business.

Orton was scheduled to give a report of the Defense Mediation Board hearings at an Olympia conference of delegates from IWA locals involved in the strike on Monday, June 9.

Columbia Officials Settle

The negotiating committee representing the Columbia river district council of the IWA, who were in Washington, D. C., before the Defense Mediation Board, has accepted an agreement offered by the employers of that area through the board.

The Columbia river agreement, said to be identical with the one rejected by the northern and southern Washington districts of the IWA, has still to be ratified by a referendum vote of the members of the Columbia river district, before it becomes final.

Boom Pickets Arrested

Eleven members of Gray's Harbor Local No. 2 were arrested Tuesday for contempt of court, for allegedly having violated a non-picketing restraining order obtained by the Rayonier Pulp and Paper Co. from the Superior Court. This order placed a ban on picketing of log storage booms of the company, booms which had been labeled "hot" by the strikers.

The men were released the following day on their own recognizance and will be tried next week. Further picketing of the Rayonier booms was halted as a result of the arrests.

Meanwhile, more mills have closed for want of logs and it is only a matter of days before the entire woodworking industry—sawmills, shingle mills, plywood and veneer plants—will have to shut down unless the strike of the loggers is settled, or permission is granted by the strikers to release "hot" logs for cutting.

There is little likelihood that the "hot" logs will be released.

According to the June 6 issue of the Aberdeen World, negotiating meetings will be held between the negotiating committee of Gray's Harbor Local No. 2 of the IWA and the logging camp operators on June 9 or 10, after having staged a preliminary get-together this week. (This account was written June 7.)

The camps involved in this effort to get together with the employers are those that were operating under the so-called "Clemen's agreement" prior to the strike. This group consists of three large companies and several gypsy camps. These camps came out on strike separately from those which chose the Twin Districts negotiating committee to represent them.

Whether or not an effort will be made to end the strike in the camps taking part in the negotiations next week, and whether they go back to work, leaving the others out by themselves, remains to be seen. However, according to the looks of the situation and sounds emanating from some sources, such is the plan of the "white" faction in the local which opposed the strike from the first.—X226614.

The Music Man from Mars

Lo, the guiling piper's coming, Can't you hear his constant drumming And see the halo o'er his head like stars,

While the blind go out to meet him And like a savior gladly greet him—The music man from Mars!

List, the weirdness of his chanting That makes the sane go wild with ranting

Without regard to cause or cost or scars, While he takes their freedom—crying, witches,

And burns each bridge and dams all ditches—

The music man from Mars! —Floyd Hoke-Miller.

Separate Columbia Basin Agreement Announced; Mediation Board Pleased

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Settlement of the dispute between the Columbia Basin area loggers and sawmill operators and the Columbia river district council of the Intl. Woodworkers (CIO) was announced here June 5 by the Natl. Defense Mediation Board.

The board announced the settlement the day after Pres. O. M. Orton of the IWA announced rejection of the board's proposed settlement of a strike in the Puget Sound area and denounced the board.

Most of the agreement in the Columbia basin, it was stated, was negotiated between the union and the operators without the help of the board. The question of union relations was put to the board which recommended:

1. That persons who belong to the union or later join the union shall retain membership in good standing as a condition of further employment.

2. That the employer will recommend, "so far as is consistent with the law" that new employees join the union after a 40 day probationary period.

3. That the employer shall have the right to hire directly at his office or place of operation and, in so doing, will give first consideration to local unemployed union members.

Dollar-A-Year Men Try to Stop Bosses From Highjacking by Keeping Pay Down

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Dollar-a-year men working under Associate Director-General Sidney Hillman of OPM are trying to solve the problem of high labor turnover in low-paid defense jobs.

As might be expected, the strategy of these industrial experts is to persuade employers to stop bidding against each other for the services of skilled mechanics. The theory is that if all employers will keep wages down, employees will have to take whatever pay is offered.

The program is being quietly undertaken on a nationwide basis. For some months one of the chief figures has been William Conover, assistant director of industrial relations for U. S. Steel Corp. As an aide to Hillman, he has been lining up business advisers to district representatives of OPM throughout the country.

Public emphasis has been placed upon the "training within industry" phase of the program. This is designed to help employers mold technicians from raw material in their own factories.

But what gives employers the biggest headache is the widespread highjacking of skilled technicians. At the

Vultee Aircraft plant in Los Angeles, for example, the company hired 65 technicians within a 2-week period—and all but one of them subsequently quit, getting better jobs with other firms.

That the change of jobs paid dividends to the technicians is shown by the fact that several of the men eventually returned to Vultee at much better pay, one of them obtaining \$1 an hour more than his former scale.

Conover has also cited the troubles experienced by defense contractors in Nashville. Construction of a new Vultee plant there and erection of a powder plant created such a shortage of mechanics that plumbers got \$150 a week. Such wages for men in overalls were regarded as little short of treasurable.

Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that Conover's worries are by no means trivial. In March 1941 the rate of turnover in aircraft factories was the highest for any defense industry—5.28 out of every 100 workers quit, as compared with a quitting figure of .93 in the iron and steel industry.

Eden's Outline of War Aims Reveals Commercial Goal of Great Britain

By SCOTT NEARING

Foreign Sec. Anthony Eden has outlined the war aims of the British government. Politically, they revolve around the defeat of Germany. Economically they include a number of measures looking toward the restoration of competitive, international business, dominated from London and New York.

Eden heartily commended Pres. Roosevelt's proclamation of unlimited national emergency in the U. S., and the radio speech which accompanied it.

"Perhaps the keynote of the President's speech lies in his repeated declaration that the national existence of free nations must ultimately depend upon the freedom of the seas," said Eden.

"This freedom has been maintained in the past by the British and American navies... Without the ability of the ships of the world to sail freely on their lawful oceans, no modern nation can hope to maintain its commercial or political freedom."

The 'Gurante'

Eden then referred to Pres. Roosevelt's four essential human freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—as "the keynote of our purposes." He dealt particularly with the social security necessary to guarantee freedom from want.

"Social security will be a far policy abroad not less than at home. It will be our wish to work with others to prevent starvation and the post-armistice periods, current disorders throughout Europe and the fluctuations of employment, markets and prices which were the cause of so much misery in the 20 years between



Produce for Use And Peace Will Come at Last

By T-BONE SLIM

At last a hurrahing chance! Pro-Germans can hurrah the sinking of HMS Hood; pro-British can hurrah for the sinking of the Bismarck.

Everybody is accommodated. Everybody is happy. The cost of that fun came from the workers' pocket.

The USA is fortunate in being so composed that it can fit the military command to suit all conditions. If the war be to defend Britain, the command will bloom with pro-British. If the war be to defend Germany, the command will be roseate with pro-Germans. If the war be to defend China, the command will take on a distinct squint, etc.

We can arrange it, no matter whom we defend.

And all that the pro-foreigners and native sons need do is sling the lead and dodge the enemy's capsules.

They have blown their basoons to the end that the "lot of the common herd shall be grievous indeed if Hitler wins," but they do not mention what the lot of big business shall be. It was feared that such announcement would sour the baby's milk.

Great emphasis was laid on the surplus production we have in store and on the inability to get a fair price for it abroad—if Hitler wins. (The price was missing before Hitler became an outstanding factor and a goat for our rollicking chisellers.)

But why should we over-produce to feed foreigners at cut rates? Why not produce for ourselves alone?

But that would not be business. Of course not, and inasmuch as business is war—it would be peace; hand to mouth peace.

There is a choice between two evils:

Fascism, as a capitalist institution, gets your roll through roughhouse tactics; imperialism, as a capitalist institution, relieves you of your roll in true Chesterfieldian manner. You are accepting of capitalism's offers either way. Heluva place to go looking for bait!

If we enter this war we shall have done so in instalments—a very bad strategy, for the old rule is: Get there first with the strongest b. s.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, favors a nationwide drive for better nutrition as a defense measure. The principle is the same as tossing the turkey a few handfuls of corn just before Thanksgiving Day. Needless to say, however, Parran is positively correct—we eat only "Just before the battle, Mother."

The dispatch with which we can make a soldier is astonishing—just throw a uniform at a yokel and next minute he is qualified to act as expert military observer abroad where the shot and shell are screaming on the battlefield.

Newspapers say the King of Greece was actually in Crete. I didn't think he'd stop this side of Johannesburg. Papers now say he's in Alexandria.

Can the reader guess under which shell reposes the monarch?

This country is an ideal place for all nations' "rump" governments—we are a cosmopolitan nation. The Greek king, for instance, could come over here and lord it over a part of the goulash industry, etc.

Jingo-interventionists are hugging themselves... "Hitler Can't invade England."

Now tell me why doesn't Churchill invade Germany?

"Let's stop thinking that all business leaders are Satans."

Second the motion; we aint a bit superstitious. Business leaders are very gullible chaps that have allowed themselves to be snared into foreign entanglements—the whole world was to be dished them on a platter. Yea bo, and they'll be lucky if they get a few comebacks from the larder that is the world's swillbarrel. Satan would blush! Let us for cripes sake quit kidding ourselves that our belligerency is merely an act to kid Britain out of a few war orders. (The accusations will come later, much later, and we shall be hailed as low-down, double-crossing hypocrites.)

Unionism is as disunited as the nation, but the "wob" is not to blame. Some characters mourn the fact that the IWW is allergic to political action; that it doesn't make of the House of Labor a variety show; that it stands uncompromisingly on industrial action at the point of

production, uninfluenced, unafraid, refusing to hash the detail. Political action has put many a promising nation on the rocks; job action never yet wrecked a nation.

It has been said that the great T-Bone Slim is slipping—and don't I know it, that his present day catarahol outbursts are as nothing compared to the time he had rheumatism? I subscribe to that viewpoint and can only mourn the fact that the IWW trusted the care of my head to a wrong guy. Plenty of fellow workers in the movement could take better care of it than I can.—Mourn no more, what's one head among so many?

HOLLYWOOD SHORTS

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN
Federated Press

HOLLYWOOD — Studio payrolls are rising, as the film factories are forced to turn out more pictures under the government consent decree. This decree means that out of every five films purchased, exhibitors must be shown at least one. Previously they had to buy blocks of 13 or 26 without even seeing them! The film workers and the public both benefit by the new set-up.

First American film for famed French director Jean Renoir will be Swamp Water, a story of Georgia crackers, with a film-script by Dudley Nichols. Irving Pichel will be Renoir's dialogue director... Jerry Colonna will have the lead in Republic's Ice Capades, a musical of the silver blades.

Radio's Fibber McGee, now making his first major film, Look Who's Talking, with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, has invented the Crevisight Mortispan. This is a block of wood, to be attached to the steering wheel so that superstitious motorists can knock wood when they have a narrow squeeze in their all-steel cars. It started as a gag, and now a manufacturer is seriously putting it on the market. Proving that there's nothing too screwy for capitalist economy to try to turn into an honest dollar...

Nothing screwier, either, than MGM's Billy the Kid. After seeing the film you'd think that Louis B. Mayer called in his two most reactionary writers, Howard Emmett Rogers and Bradbury Foote, and told them to build a story into which they could get the lines, "But X... is a good boss" and "I'm a man of peace—but not at any price." If it were not made to carry these two phony lines, we don't understand why they shot Billy the Kid, which is nothing about Billy the Kid. It is a very poor film.

In addition to striking Disney's, the Screen Cartoonists' Guild is threatening a walkout at the Leon Schlesinger studio, which makes animated cartoons for Warners. Schlesinger has reached a tentative agreement with the union, but is slow in carrying it out. The strike threat is intended to force his signature...

HOLLYWOOD—(FP)—The strike at Walt Disney's is the talk of the town. Some of the conditions leading up to the strike were the terrific Ford-like speedup, which required that girls in the inking and painting departments be given time off for tea every morning and afternoon; and the apprenticeship yellow dog contracts, under which new employees owed the studio \$3,120 as tuition for their apprenticeship courses, if they quit their jobs before the end of the contract.

The strike itself has furnished a most colorful picket line. In fact, it has been called the sexiest picket line that ever existed. A recent parade included old jalopies, scooters, donkeys, horses, dogs, motorcycles, fancy latest-model cars—and gorgeous gals accompanied by drawings that showed that the real Disney talent was on the picket line and not in Walt's office.

Charges Propaganda To Operating Cost

WASHINGTON.—The Washington Water Power Co., a privately owned utility, spent at least \$107,585.59 to convince the voters of Spokane, Wis., that a proposal for a municipally-owned power plant should be defeated, the Federal Power Commission here reported.

The expenses of the campaign were mostly charged up to "operating expenses" so that the voters paid for it in the long run, "operating expenses" entering into the calculations on which rates are based.

World Change Discounts War Lords' Peace Aims

From Page 1

in Germany, the USA and other countries of the world.

The possibilities of atomic power are such as to render even imagination powerless in the effort to grasp what it may mean when it becomes actuality.

New Source of Energy

Jack Schuyler, writing in June Common Sense, on "Atomic Power" asks, "Will a uranium atomic-energy bomb, theoretically two million times as powerful as an ordinary bomb of equal weight, be the secret weapon that the Nazis have repeatedly threatened to produce in the Battle of Britain? If such a bomb could be made, one pound of uranium-235 would have destructive powers as great as 2,000 of the ordinary thousand-pound explosive bombs. If one were released and exploded in the center of a large city, the whole city would be virtually destroyed. If one were dropped anywhere near a war fleet, the shock would crush every ship for miles."

Schuyler also informs his readers that "the discovery of the tremendous power potentialities of uranium-235 is one of the outstanding findings in the annals of science. It promises to usher in a new age of atomic power, heralding a new civilization, provided, of course, it is not first used to destroy our present culture."

If all science is to continue to be used in the pursuit of profit for private corporations, there is no doubt that the effect of the introduction of atomic power will be the destruction of "our present culture."

Seek Power for Destruction

Just now, "200 leading scientists in Germany, with practically unlimited means at their disposal, have been ordered to concentrate all their efforts to solve the problem of utilizing uranium as a potentially unlimited source of power for propelling ships and submarines." But the Germans are not alone in this endeavor, the scientists of this country are also engaged in the same pursuit, at the University of Minnesota and at Columbia, as well as in the laboratories of the General Electric Co. Not Germany alone, but all countries of any scientific attainment at all, are now trying to make atomic power for destructive purposes. Such is the misuse of science under the profit system.

The probable economic effects of the introduction of atomic power are the destruction of coal, electricity and petroleum as sources of motive power. This means, of course, the destruction of the industries founded on them. One scientific writer on uranium-235 has pictured the gas-filling stations all over the country as empty and rendered useless by atomic power. The same with coal on steamships and locomotives; a pound of uranium would perform the work of millions of pounds of coal.

Is Dictatorship Necessary?

As we said at the beginning of this article, "the world revolution is revolving at a speed that is breathtaking." "And," we might now add, "that threatens to destroy many of our present-day economic functions, as well as civilization itself." Not a very bright picture, made more gloomy by preventable war—preventable by mass disapproval of it in all lands. This will have to come. The menace of misapplied science is

too great for mankind to submit to it indefinitely.

But the question, "Where to are we otherwise drifting?" is often asked. Some see in the present drift towards new inventions and scientific discoveries, an accompanying trend towards large scale planning and coordination in the social interest, but under the direction and control of dictators, or of a new aristocracy of managers and technologists. Dictatorship of some kind or another is held by them to be a "technical necessity."

In "The Future of Fascism," Guenter Reiman, writing in The Modern Quarterly, declares, "Technologists who enjoy planning and who apply conceptions derived from the old technique of social organization, easily come to the conclusion that centralized authoritarian control is necessary. These 'technologists' are supposed to be the new aristocracy presided over by the authoritarian dictator. According to their view, the opponents of totalitarian rule are enemies of technical progress, swimming against the stream."

Reiman does not think the technological dictatorship is an inevitability. He believes that "a new industrialism, with decentralized industries and technical facilities for a richer, freer individual life" is possible as a result of the "new technical revolution based on intensive development of electricity, chemistry and physics."

Veblen Had Answer

Possibly a better answer to the "dictatorship inevitability" theory was supplied by the American founder of technocracy, Thorstein Veblen. He foresaw a time coming when the councils of the technologists and those of organized labor would work together in utilizing technology in the interests of all. This is more in accord with developments in the USA than the contrary theory. Here industrial unionism interests itself in management and production plans, and demands a voice and vote in the administration of industrial affairs. Here industrial democracy tends to become an embryonic fact.

Here, too, technologists know unemployment and the abuses of managerial power, against which, minority stockholders also rebel more numerous than ever before. All of which admits of encouragement as the beginnings of a democratic drive against technological and managerial dictatorship. Development along these lines is much to be desired and encouraged.

Economically, the USA is predominant. It can also become technologically and democratically predominant. Let us strive to make it so by keeping it out of war and boosting industrial unionism when and wherever we can. In these ways the gap may be reduced considerably. Push them along

NO TRIFLE

In 1940 the Japanese government took 68 percent of the national income. The China incident is something more than an incidental expense.

Because of a labor shortage, Japan has employed 25,000 prison inmates for the munitions industry.

But with wages what they are, it is hard to tell a prisoner from a free man.

Mediation Board Produces Report on Coal Dispute

WASHINGTON — Elimination of the 40 cent differential between the day wages of northern and southern miners was recommended to coal operators and coal miners June 5 by the National Defense Mediation Board. The board's recommendations in the two-month old dispute between the southern coal operators and the mine workers were handed to the operators and the miners in the afternoon with the request that a reply be in the hands of the board by six p. m. June 9.

There was no indication from any of the groups at the conference as to whether they would accept the recommendations.

Most important of the dozen recommendations made was the one pertaining to the wage differential. NDMB Vice Chairman William H. Davis who represented the public on the three man panel was asked what "the box score" was in the recommendations as far as the southern operators were concerned.

He replied by reading from the newspaper advertisement inserted in a number of newspapers by the southern operators which declared that the matter of the wage differential was not important and which list-

ed items which, the operators said, would give Lewis dictatorial control over the coal industry.

According to the operators' claim in the ad, Davis said, "the box score" for the southern operators was "five to one."

In the board's discussion of the wage differential it stated that the day wage rate applied only to the miners doing incidental work in and around the mine and that the differential in tonnage rates between southern Appalachian and northern Appalachian miners will remain.

Davis said that the number of miners working on a day wage basis was a minority in the industry.

The board insisted that the discussion over the differential had nothing to do with the question of a wage differential between the northern and southern industrial areas of the U. S. as a whole. The entire district, Davis said, is one single competitive unit.

Elimination of the 40c a day differential, Davis said, will result in leaving the southern low volatile district with a competitive advantage in cost and will put the northern and southern high volatile districts on about the same competitive level.

Congress to Consider Two 'Cooling-off' Bills

WASHINGTON. — Congress will shortly be considering two pieces of legislation imposing the so-called "cooling-off" period on labor disputes.

One bill is sponsored in the house by Rep. Carl Vinson (D. Ga.), chairman of the house naval affairs committee, and has already been approved by that committee and given legislative right of way by the rules committee.

The other bill is sponsored by Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.) and is modeled on the "slave act" passed in Minnesota by a Republican regime after the Farmer-Labor party was defeated. The Ball bill is still in the senate committee on education and labor.

Both measures are based on the assumption that strikes are something that are called in the heat of the moment and could be averted if the parties concerned would only sit down around a nice cup of tea and talk things over.

Both authors profess profound knowledge of labor relations problems and both reveal, instead, an abysmal ignorance of the basic factors in labor relations problems.

Self-Delusion—Or Is It 'Playing Safe'?

A certain weekly so-called social democratic paper in New York City delights in lambasting well-deserved hell out of well-known writers who only recently have awakened to the fact that Russia is a dictatorship, with Stalin in the leading role.

Some day this "mouthpiece of socialism," a la FDR, will also wake up, somewhat belatedly, to discover that it is in a somewhat similar plight because of its present-day support of an imperialist war as "a war for democracy and socialism."

Many of this same coterie made the same mistake in 1914-1918. They woke up after "the duration." History has a way of repeating itself, not only with Stalinist devotees, but also with present-day social democratic self-delusionists. — J. E.

Court of Appeals Upholds Peacetime Conscription Act

NEW YORK—Peacetime conscription was held constitutional June 2 in a decision by the U. S. circuit court of appeals. The court upheld a U. S. district court ruling in the cases of five young men who refused to register and are now serving jail sentences of from 18 months to 2 years.

Three pleaded not guilty and two guilty, but all five joined in the test case.

The case will be appealed to the U. S. supreme court, said Joseph G. Glass, attorney for the men. Glass will contend that peacetime conscription violates the bill of rights and the due process clause of the fifth amendment.

Citing the U. S. supreme court ruling upholding the draft during the last war, the circuit court held that the draft was legal regardless of whether the country is at war or at peace.

"To attempt a distinction because the present act applies, though, no formally declared war exists, is to impose a difference which does not appear in the Constitution itself," the court said.

Metal Workers Refuse to Pass Machinists' Lines

SAN FRANCISCO—The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council (AFL) order, on government request, that its union members pass the AFL machinists' picket lines at Bethlehem was a flat failure.

Out of 4,500 men normally employed, only about 100 passed the picket lines.

On Monday, June 9, the machinists were still firm in their resolve to hold out for their old wage of \$1.15 an hour and not to accept the cut negotiators sought to impose upon them.

The press reported, Monday, that President Roosevelt had called in Harvey W. Brown, head of the AFL machinists, for a conference on the strike.

Wage Scale Highest, Total Cost Lowest

A waste of at least \$250,000,000 in the army's \$800,000,000 cantonment construction program was charged by Congressman Albert J. Engel (Rep. Mich.). In a report to the House, he condemned cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, declaring they were an inducement to extravagance.

A significant feature of Engel's report was that the building costs of Camp Dix were the lowest, while wage scales there were the highest.

WHAT EMPLOYERS HAVE IN MIND



Soldiers Used to Break Calif. Aircraft Strike

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North American officials said they were "surprised and shocked" by the walkout, but UAW Local Chairman William P. Goodman said there was no reason for astonishment. He declared the Mediation Board was "stalling the workers." For three days, union officials were kept waiting in Washington because the board had no panel available to hear the case.

The strike was called barely one week after Pres. Roosevelt had warned workers and employers that stoppages in defense industries would not be tolerated.

Strike Vote

North American workers, who had voted for the walkout by 5,829 to 210, recognized that only through strikes have unions been able to crack the low-wage policy of the aircraft firms.

The differential between wages in the aircraft and automobile industries has been a sore spot. General Motors, which controls North American, set a goal for the Inglewood workers when it granted a 10c raise to the men who produce autos.

Appeals to patriotism have carried no weight in view of North American's satisfactory profits and outlook for vastly greater income from its \$85,411,000 U. S. defense contracts and many more millions in British orders.

"One idle day for this plant," a company official said, "means 10 planes less in democracy's air strength."

Union members doubted the sincerity of this statement. They pointed out that the company itself had closed the plant for three days during the Memorial Day weekend, which meant 30 planes less for democracy.

FBI Arrests Communist's Lawyer; Ask Postponement

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A new technique used by FBI agents and state cops was cited by defense attorneys as a reason for postponing the trial of Ina Wood on criminal syndicalism charges.

When the trial of Mrs. Wood, 32-year-old wife of Robert Wood, opened June 2, the defense told Judge Arnold Hunt that Atty. George Croom had been seized on a highway near Britson on May 30 and held overnight by the FBI.

No charge was placed against the Tulsa lawyer, the defense pointed out, but his detention incommunicado in the county jail at Oklahoma City gave the FBI agents a chance to examine the complete defense files. The papers were crumpled and disarranged when returned.

Hunt reserved decision on the motion for postponement.

Mrs. Wood is the fourth Oklahoman to be tried solely for membership in the Communist party. Her husband and two other defendants, Allen Shaw and Eli Jaffe, have already been sentenced to 10-year terms and \$5,000 fines. All face a second trial on another charge.

Ex-Kaiser's Death Recalls Hysteria of World War 1

Ex-Kaiser Dead—headline in big three-inch box letters. These words served to recall the war of 1914-1918 and the essential similarity of that war to the present war.

In 1914-1918, the Kaiser was denounced as the personification of "Prussianism," then considered the military menace of the world. He was also cursed as the great individual embodiment of "the Huns," i. e., the German people collectively, with all of the latter's atrocious brutality, of which illustrating photos were always on display—even as now.

"Hanging the Kaiser," was the British cry of the day. The sinking of the Lusitania was the U. S. opportunity to join in the cry and help to make it a near reality.

The Allies won the war. Liberty was secured, freedom of the seas was established and the world made safe for democracy, only . . .

Now we have Hitler to pinch hit for the Kaiser and the murderous game of empire building goes on again, on a more intensive and destructive scale than ever before.

Notwithstanding, there are many working men and women who believe that another Anglo-American victory will bring better results than in 1914-1918. They fail to see that the

establishment of a British-U. S. empire, a la Henry Luce, will simply mean the creation of another European necessity to get rid of such an empire, if Europe is to have free access to the seas and the markets of the world.

No matter which side wins in this world war, the workers of the world, in fact, all humanity will suffer. This the victories of the last war made evident and the victories of the present war already forecast.

There will be no peace for humanity as long as the capitalist-imperialist struggle for world prizes and profits prevails.

There are a lot of prophecies now being made regarding "a new social order" after the war. But even that is old stuff. 1914-1918 heard the same thing. With what results? A bankrupt "New Deal," Hitler and Hitlerism!

With the same factors involved, the same results are likely, even after the present war. There being no basic change in aims, no basic different results can be expected. — J. E.

CLEVELAND NOTES

(From Page 1)
ranged for those who have none. So get set to have a good time with the rest of the fellow workers.

The Ravenna arsenal construction laborers got a five cent and hour increase bringing their wages up to 70 cents per hour. The local sheets credit the AFL laborers' union with fighting for the increase but it was only a week ago that this outfit called the strike of the laborers "outlaw" and since the return to work it has stopped some of the men whom they call "agitators" from getting back on the job.

Vice President S. E. Hunkin, an official of the firm holding the construction contract, said in a statement that any further labor trouble at the arsenal probably would result in the abandonment of the \$30,000,000 project by the government. The attitude adopted by the government gives a good slant on the way things are drifting.

Such an arsenal as this is a mighty big cog in the wheel of the "arsenal of democracy" which is presumably to be used against Hitler. If the government is prepared to abandon such a project just because workers demand the right to take action to better their conditions, then it is plain that the government is prepared to jeopardize its defense against Hitler sooner than risk workers exercising democratic rights.

Maybe the Nazi are right when they say that the capitalists of the democracies are more afraid of their own people than they are of Hitlerism. To the workers the capitalists are saying: Either give up these rights voluntarily or we will get Hitler to make you give them up.

The government is now threatening to take over the ship building operations in Frisco where the machinists are striking against a contract which was imposed on them by their officials. President Roosevelt says you can't strike against the government, but let the government take over some of these projects and we'll see whether he is right. To make persons work is involuntary servitude, it is slavery, whether it is the government that imposes it or a private individual. If the people of this country will accept this time will tell, but we are betting a dreadnought against a donut that they don't. Someone will have to revise his conceptions of the role and divine omniscient nature of government.

The Carpenters District Council will hold their first election in ten years. This is progress, when one considers that Moreschi, president of the Hodcarriers union, has never been elected to the job which he has held for nearly twenty years.

It doesn't look like the service station workers are going on strike after all. They had depended on the truck drivers to not deliver to the stations if they had gone on strike. But now the truck drivers have reached a settlement of their own and the service station workers are left out in the cold. Asked why they couldn't go out on strike anyhow, one service station attendant cried, "Why don't they tell us to strike?"

"Why don't you guys vote yourself a strike if you want one?" he was asked.

"We don't have anything to say about those things," he replied.

Until they do have something to say about these things, they can't expect any good from having a union.

Clint Golden of the SWOC has found a new way to break strikes of the rank and file. At the Federal Enameling and Stamping Co. at McKees Rock the rank and file were dissatisfied with the contract the CIO officials had consummated. They struck and wouldn't go back to work even after Golden threatened to expel the officials of the local.

Golden then circulated new applications for membership in the union which included a clause to "pledge loyalty to SWOC, its contract, policies rules and regulations."

State Department Chokes off Probe Of Profitable Business with Japan

WASHINGTON—Investigation of the shipment of U. S. war materials to Germany, Italy and Japan was choked off here June 6 by the house rules committee at the instigation of State department officials.

The resolution for the investigation was introduced by Rep. John Coffee (D., Wash.), who cited figures to show large shipments of oil and other commodities from the U. S. to those countries.

Dean Acheson, assistant secretary of state, appeared before the committee behind locked doors and explained that the resolution was obviously aimed at the shipment of oil

After about a week he had enough applications returned to start a "back to work" movement. About twenty were refused work at the plant when it got to running because they had not signed the pledge to break the strike.

It appears that the CIO takes the attitude that the contract is not between the workers and the company but between the company and the union.

The AFL, years ago, used to use members of a union to go to work in places struck by members of the same union. So Clint's idea is just a reshuffle of what the CIO used to condemn.

J. L. Lewis' mine workers is an international union and the iron hand of dictatorship and treachery is as wide-spread as the organization.

The district of Cape Breton Canada is the only one in this union which holds to the principle that executive decisions are subject to acceptance or rejection by a membership referendum and John L. Lewis is trying to destroy this small bit of freedom within the United Mine Workers.

The miners here struck, but went back pending negotiations. When the executive committee accepted an agreement, the miners voted it down and slowed down on the job. Now Lewis is sending in a committee to look into the affair, and the bosses' papers are prognosticating that those who do not accept the executive board's decision will be purged.

The miners in Canada have revolted several times against John L. Lewis. The last time they revolted in Nova Scotia they formed the Amalgamated Miners of Nova Scotia in 1933 with a preamble based on that of the IWW. The top nut in this organization was Jim McLaughlin whom John L. Lewis' machine had framed for a term in the pen but a few years before. In this frame-up it was only the quick wit of other active members in getting out of the area that saved them from the same sentence. But despite the good work that the Amalgamated Miners of Nova Scotia were doing, the commies followed the Dimitroff formula and ran the union back into the UMWA shortly after 1935. Now they are getting the benefit of their return.

It would seem that there is something lacking in workers when they voluntarily bend their necks to the dictatorship and machines in the AFL and CIO. When a man loses confidence in his own abilities he is fit material for being molded by the forces of fascism into accepting an authority over his acts vested in other hands. Some prefer meekness to a supreme being but many will take a union czar.

Mental examinations for military leaders, politicians and diplomats were suggested at the American Medical Association convention here. "There is need for the study of the causes of wars and the nature of the people who make these wars necessary," said Dr. Frank G. Ebaugh of Denver.

There is hope yet. Even the sawbones are getting wise to the fact that the show is so phony that the directors must have been dropped on their heads when they were brats.

We had suspicions of this when Roosevelt said in his last fireside chat, "I reaffirm the solidarity of the American democracies." Who ever gave him the power to reaffirm anything regarding the attitude of other countries? It sounds something like the paranoid ravings of Hitler's "God and I." God and the South American countries weren't asked their opinion on the matter.

Trainmen Lose to AFL In Greyhound Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated), which conducted a 5-month strike against the Pacific Greyhound Lines last summer, lost an NLRB election among the firm's drivers.

The vote was 339 for the BRT, 544 for the Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL).

Curtailment of those shipments, he contended, would be disastrous to the nation's far eastern policy since Japan might be provoked into warlike action against the Dutch East Indies.

Figures submitted to the committee by Coffee showed that 365,768 barrels of crude oil went to Japan from the U. S. in January, 406,159 in February, and 502,304 in March.

Spain, under German control, bought increasing amounts of U. S. cotton, tin plate and TNT ingredients in 1939 and 1940, Coffee said.